

SOLDIERS OFFER FROM INTENSE COLD.

Camping and Marching Around the Hostile Sioux Is Hard Work for the Boys in Blue.

STILL TIGHTENING THE CORDON.

General Miles' Men Getting Closer to the Enemy and Preparing for Decisive Measures.

LITTLE DANGER NOW IN IDAHO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PRIME RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 10, 1891.—The situation here is practically unchanged, though the forces under General Miles are gradually closing in on the hostile Sioux and every day the cordon surrounding them grows smaller.

Hardly an hour passes that some recruits for the camp of friendly Indians do not arrive, but the number of squaws, children and old men is out of all proportion to the fighting men. It is stated that Kicking Bear and Short Bull and their bands are on their way in, but this is more or less doubtful.

In the meantime there is almost constant skirmishing between the Cheyenne scouts and hostiles, with little damage on either side. Small bands of marauding foragers succeed constantly in breaking through the cordon of troops and keep the camp of the hostiles well supplied with food.

This tension cannot much longer be continued, and that either the hostiles will surrender or fight before many days is generally believed. General Miles professes to be satisfied with the situation, but is also mouthed as to what he proposes to do.

The Indians said yesterday that General Miles must prepare to fight or get out of the reservation. General Miles, it is said, has given them until tonight to surrender, and if they do not come in by that time he will close in upon them.

SOLDIERS ALMOST FROZEN.
This is made necessary by the condition of the men. Those on the north have been pretty well worn out with camp life in this bleak climate and the cold marches from one position to another. They cannot stand it much longer, and unless matters are brought to an end at once the Indians will have no one to oppose them but worn out and frozen out soldiers who are unfit for duty.

The conduct of the men has been exceptional, and they have borne their hardships without a murmur.

The situation is changing rapidly. Every line is being drawn in. The hostiles are moving north, some going further north than the agency. The regulars on this side, who were from six to eight miles from the hostiles, are moving to within half the distance. The men are still getting in fighting trim. The wives and families of the officers who are at Pine Ridge were sent east last night. It was a painful parting for husbands and wives, for it was said that many of them will never meet again.

RED CLOUD'S IDEAS.
I had an interview with Red Cloud, who arrived from the hostiles yesterday. When questioned as to the strength of the Brules, who are joining all the trouble, he said:

"There are 1,000 warriors, counting old men and the women and children, or 5,000 all told. With the Ogalallas, who are still with the hostiles, the camp numbers 1,000."

Red Cloud said further that the Brules were armed as well as the soldiers.

Colonel Forsyth will be cleared. Upon that point there is little doubt. An investigating committee has completed its work, and while its members have as yet made no report, it is thoroughly understood that the Colonel will be exonerated. The testimony of the officers and soldiers of the Seventh cavalry leaves no other course open. Inquiry shows conclusively that no soldier was killed by Red Cloud yesterday. It seems to be the impression among all army officers that Colonel Forsyth did wonders of organization in the midst of a great confusion.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON GET INFORMATION.

ABOUT INDIAN FROM MANY POINTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1891.—Secretary Proctor today received a telegram from General Miles which says:—"The commission appointed to consider the condition of the Cheyenne Indians at this place and in Montana unanimously recommend the removal of these Indians to Fort Keogh reserve. There are already 200 at Fort Keogh, the men enlisted as scouts. These scouts came south under Lieutenant Casey, and were joined by nearly all the able bodied men from the agency. Together they have done most valuable and hazardous service in fighting and harassing the hostile Sioux. They have killed and wounded their warriors and captured their horses."

"The feeling among them is very strong, and the Cheyennes have proved their loyalty and repeated their record again at the Sioux and Nez Perces in 1876 and 1877. There are now in danger from the Sioux, and if there is no objection I will, when this affair closes, at once transfer them to Fort Keogh, as an act of justice and good policy and in accordance with the recommendation of the Cheyenne Commission."

General Gibson, commanding the Department of California, sends word that he has just received from the commanding officer of Boise barracks (Idaho this day) a letter from the Cheyenne, reliable information that there is no outbreak of the Fort Hall Indians, and do not apprehend any further trouble. This letter was dated yesterday, and it was stated that the rumor was untrue.

Senator elect Dubois, of Idaho, has received a despatch from Adjutant General Curtis to the same effect.

General Schofield received the following telegram from General Miles:—"The Five Ridge Agency number of Indians came in today in small parties and gave the assurance that a large body will move in this direction to-morrow for the purpose of surrendering, and the troops have been directed to follow. The prospects at present look as bright as far as can be judged from the indications."

The Indian Bureau has received a despatch from Agent Wagon at Devil's Lake Agency, stating that there is no danger of trouble at Fort Union. A communication has also been received from Indian Agent Palmer at the Cheyenne River Agency. He says:—"The farmers here have been engaged watching the camps of the Cheyenne Indians, and to prevent Indians passing from one camp to another, requiring all to remain at home and sending away all visitors. This has been done to prevent the hostile Indians from visiting in the Christian camps. The police have acted under instructions from the Bureau to have the camps well guarded in all the camps. These policemen have been on duty continuously day and night, often riding 120 miles without stopping, and performing the journey in less than twenty-four hours."

"Special attention is called to what has been accomplished by Additional Partner Narcissus Marcell, who succeeded in bringing 488 Indians from the Cheyenne River district and twenty-six of the Standing Rock Indians to the agency headquarters and enlisting them to deliver all their guns to the agent."

The Indian Bureau has received a telegram from Agent McLaughlin, at Standing Rock, denying rumors of trouble at that agency. These Indians, he says, are to be depended upon for their loyalty to the government.

In the Senate today Senator Dawes presented a conference report on the bill to carry out in part the provisions of the act to divide the Sioux Indian reservation. It was adopted.

EASIER FEELING IN IDAHO.

AN OUTBREAK AT POTATILLI DOES NOT SEEM IMMINENT JUST NOW.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 10, 1891.—Governor Wiley received a despatch last night from one hundred men at Spokane Falls, Wash., offering to place themselves under his direction and come at once to the defense of his people at Idaho if transportation were furnished. In reply the Governor telegraphed his thanks, with a statement that there was no immediate necessity for their help. A letter from the postmaster and the business men of Challis, Idaho, received late last night says the Indians on the Lemhi reservation are dancing and that trouble is feared in Ouster and other counties. The Indians are well armed and are on their guard, and they are well armed. The citizens of Challis ask that guns and ammunition be shipped to them, and the Governor will probably comply with their request. An outbreak is not anticipated before spring, but the policy of furnishing the settlers with means of defense will be followed.

Six companies of United States troops at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., have been ordered to

PREPARING FOR NORTHERN REDS.

BRIDGEMAN, N. D., Jan. 10, 1891.—Governor Burke

has received a telegram from Adm. B. D. McKim, N. D., an Indian uprising is feared there. The Governor has sent a special agent to investigate and has promised help if necessary.

"A SERIES OF MISTAKES."

THAT IS GENERAL HOWARD'S OPINION OF OUR INDIAN POLICY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 10, 1891.—General O. O. Howard, United States Army, commanding the military division of the Atlantic, has just been on a flying visit to Florida on a tour of inspection. Just before taking the train for New York he said the government's policy toward the Indians has been a series of mistakes and that the result of a century of blundering has been the result. Our first mistake—and it was a most serious one—was the making of treaties with the North American Indians as with a separate and distinct nation. They are part of the American people and they should be dealt with as with any other American subject.

"Our second mistake was the adoption of the reservation system and its continuance even in the face of failure. There is no reason in saying to an Indian that he shall go onto a reservation and stay there."

General Howard is opposed to the transfer of the Indians from the interior to the War Department.

COMMANDER REITER'S DEMAND.

HE WANTS A NAVAL COURT TO PASS UPON HIS ACTION IN THE BARRUNDIA AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1891.—The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Commander Reiter, U. S. N., who was severely censured by the Secretary for his conduct in the Barrundia affair:—

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 8, 1891.
SIR:—I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the department's letter of the 31st of December, 1890. The letter was mailed in Washington, D. C., on the 6th day of January and was received by me on the 7th. It was forwarded by the press of the country to-day. The letter then became to the general public, inasmuch as the true facts of the case, a severe public reprimand to my conduct, which can only be legally inflicted by a sentence of a naval general court martial.

I was detached from the command of the Ranger by the department's order of the 29th September, 1890, and the letter is the first written statement of the department's grounds of action, extracted from it having been given to the press for publication before I could possibly reply to it.

I now content myself by simply declaring that, when in command of the Ranger, I was in no way culpable, but discharged my whole duty; that I had no desire nor intention to escape any review, and that I am willing to my position, and I do not now fear the most searching inquiry in regard to my action.

As I regard your letter as unjust, undeserved and unwarranted, I have to respectfully demand that it be clearly my right—namely, a trial before a naval court.

Respectfully,
GEORGE C. REITER, Commander, U. S. N.

NAVAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1891.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed the official Board recently appointed to conduct the trial of the gunboat Concord to meet at New York next Monday to accompany the vessel on its second trial trip. Captain A. S. Cooke has been ordered to relieve Captain Sias Casey from his duties as president of the Board in order to allow the latter to attend the funeral of his brother, Captain Casey of the Army.

Assistant Engineer H. G. Leopold has relieved Past Assistant Engineer George Strickland from duty on the Concord.

The torpedo boat Chasing arrived at Providence this afternoon to fill up with coal.

The Dolphin arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard today. She is to receive a draft of naval stores for the training ships Jamestown and Portsmouth. She will take on one hundred tons of coal today and drop anchor at Hampton Roads to await orders for the West Indies.

ARMY NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1891.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortification has made an allotment of \$6,000 for the purchase of the Borden range finder, which has been sent to the school of artillery at Fort Riley. The Board also made an allotment to cover the cost of making and testing a mechanical range finder, the design of which was invented by General Borden. This invention will be of great service in the field, as it is simple and easy to use, and is not subject to the same objections as the other range finders.

The range finder resolves a right angle triangle by means of a few simple calculations, and is a recorder which indicates the distance without the use of tables or calculations of any kind.

The amount carried by the Army Appropriation bill is \$2,000,000, or about \$400,000 more than the appropriation for the current year. This increase is attributed to three causes:—First, the increase in the pay of the officers and soldiers; second, the transfer of the pay of the Signal Corps from the Signal Corps bill to the Army bill; and third, from the increase in the transportation of troops in order to meet certain decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ADROIT FORGER CAUGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Jan. 10, 1891.—Charles H. Goodwin, a desperate young man and well connected, was arrested to-day on seven charges of forgery. The amounts aggregate only about \$4,000, but Goodwin's method of operation has been so clever that it bothered the officers a good deal to catch him.

He would go to a hotel, secure a blank check, fill it out in the name of some one of his acquaintances and dispatch it by a messenger boy to the place of business of some merchant. If the merchant was aroused he would be following the boy enabled to escape detection. He has confessed.

GOODWIN ALSO FILLED HIS NEPHEW'S TRAP IN OTHER PLACES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 10, 1891.—Charles Herbert Goodwin, who was arrested in Boston to-day on seven charges of forgery, is a nephew of the late Senator Charles F. Johnson, of Lowell. He was charged with forging the names of George F. Lunt, W. A. Taylor and G. C. Brock for large amounts.

SAFE BLOWERS NABBED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1891.—Diamond Broker Murray, of No. 161 La Salle street, always has thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds in his safe. Five safe blowers were caught last night immediately after they had wrecked up for the combination and only a few seconds before they would have obtained possession of the diamonds. On the way down Main street the blowers tripped the officer and he had him in charge and escaped, although it is believed he was wounded by some of the three shots that were fired at him. The others were lodged in jail. They gave their names as Charles Kennedy, Frank Dyer, John Tully and Ed Murphy. The latter is an old safe blower.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Miss Maggie Bell Smith fell on the railway track just before a Lexington train near Buena Vista, Va., yesterday, and was so seriously injured that she may die.

James Joyce, aged twelve years, and H. Elmore, aged sixteen, broke through the ice while skating on Lake Ontario near Bronte yesterday and were drowned.

Two brothers named Joseph and Willie Barron, aged ten and twelve years, were drowned in the Mississippi river near St. Louis, Mo., Friday. Their mother nearly perished in trying to rescue them.

Andrew Todd, Michael Sabie and George Rusegan were yesterday held in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the murder of Mike Quinn, who died from wounds received during the recent Braddock riots. Twenty-one Hungarians were held for riot and twenty-two charged. Strategy was necessary to prevent a rescue when the prisoners arrived at Braddock.

Several weeks ago the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Annapolis, Pa., was burned. The cause of the fire was not ascertained, but it was believed that the telegraph operators had been tampered with, and the telegraph operators had been tampered with, and the telegraph operators had been tampered with.

A man giving the name of James Wilson became involved in a quarrel with Joseph Baines, at Shanghai, China, yesterday. Baines, during which he drew a revolver and would have shot Baines had he not been disarmed. He was arrested, and Baines was released. Baines was released, and Baines was released.

William E. Downs, an inmate of the State Prison for Insane Convicts in Auburn, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging in his cell yesterday afternoon. Downs was originally sent from New York City to the State Prison for Insane Convicts in Auburn in March, 1890. Downs has relatives living in New York City.

DAZZLING DEMOCRATS AT A HOUSEWARMING.

Many Distinguished Lights of the Party Help to Inaugurate the New Fifth Avenue Club House.

CLEVELAND'S GREAT RECEPTION.

He Is Received with Enthusiasm and Shakes Hands with Hundreds of the Guests in the Club Parlors.

The New York Democratic Club inaugurated its new club house at No. 617 Fifth avenue last night with the glare of electric lamps, the clash of music, the effervescence of distinguished representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, the popping of champagne corks and the beneficent presence of Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States.

Governor Hill was an expected guest, and the conjunction of two such great planets of the political firmament as himself and Cleveland was awaited with interest, not to say impatience. At eight o'clock, however, a telegram was received from Governor Hill, in which



PART OF THE NEW CLUB.

he regretted that an unforeseen contingency would prevent his participation in the ceremonies of opening the new house. Everybody was sorry, of course, as the meeting of the two great democrats had been looked forward to as an event of uncommon interest, occurring, as it would have done, in a temple dedicated to democratic principles by Jeffersonian democrats of the Empire City. The guests, however, consoled themselves with the reflection that even if Hill was not to be, Cleveland would still appear, and the revels proceeded.

GUESTS UNNUMBERABLE.

Members and their friends began to throng into the spacious club house long before eight o'clock, the hour set by the invitations for the beginning of the festivities.

The house itself is a marvel of spaciousness, to begin with, and is fitted up without regard to the bills of the upholsterers and decorator. It is a four story double house of brown stone, adjoining the Buckingham Hotel, and was formerly the residence of the late millionaire, Christopher Meyer. Nothing more thoroughly adapted to the needs of a club with a large membership could be imagined. The appointments are most complete. In the basement is the billiard room, last night used for the storage of coats. On the first floor are two big parlors, a reception room, dining room and office. Above this are reading rooms, a library, a card room and a private dining room. On the floor above are sleeping apartments. The prevailing tone of the decorations of the halls and reception room is terra cotta. The fire is the black and white parlor decorations, the ceiling being frescoed in sky blue, arched with gold trellis work. These roomy quarters were soon filled with ardent democrats, who dispersed themselves

into the numerous parlors, some of which had been fitted up for the absorption of liquid refreshments. The first thing done, as a rule, was to drink bumper to the success of the new house. Afterward inquiries were made as to whether Governor Hill had arrived, or if Mr. Cleveland were coming, or if Mayor Grant had turned up yet.

Ex-President Cleveland's coming was the subject of much conversation. He was expected to arrive at twelve and a half minutes past nine. He entered the hall at thirteen minutes past nine, and was received with a shout of cheering. Mr. Cleveland leaned upon the arm of Orlando B. Potter. His recent loss of flesh was very conspicuous on this occasion. Bowing to the crowd he doffed his high silk hat and gave his coat to a waiter.

President of the Club John H. V. Arnold and Chairman of the Committee of Reception Jefferson M. Levy met the distinguished guest at the door and conveyed him to a position under the mantle of the room. Here Mr. Cleveland was greeted by two big parties. Here Mr. Cleveland was greeted by two big parties. Here Mr. Cleveland was greeted by two big parties.

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ing rulers of States—David R. Francis, of Mis-

issippi, and John H. Sledge, of Kentucky;

James Campbell, of Ohio; S. F. Telfair, of North

Carolina, and David B. Hill, of New York.

There was much comment upon the presence at the reception of Graham McAdams, the lately returned clerk of the Dock Board, against whom a warrant of arrest was issued by the court in reference to certain questions at the Dock Board investigation. It is understood that Mr. McAdams has purged himself of contempt by consenting to answer the questions.

Among those present last night were Ex-Governor Alexander Meakin, Jefferson M. Levy, Judge Lathrop and Newberger, John H. Ingram, Assemblyman John Connolly, John D. Crummins, A. B. Pines, of the Isle of Cayman; Wright Holcomb, John A. Sullivan, Dr. John T. Nagle, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Commissioner Louis J. Heintz.

FOURMILIONARY OF NOTABLES.

Talbot, Edwin R. Perkins, A. B. DeLoach, Judge Ottenbros, Edwin N. Doll, John Henry McCarthy, H. L. Auderton, Senator J. G. Boyd, Dan Rice, Brander Matthews, Judge Joseph H. Daly, Orlando B. Potter, ex-Judge H. A. Gilchrist, Lieutenant Governor Jones, Judge James Fitzgerald, Colonel Rogers, Simon Sterne, Civil Justice Alfred Stedman, B. H. Halton, S. H. Gould, Rowell D. Hatch, Civil Justice Jerolomon, George Trimble Davidson, Comptroller Myers, W. R. D. Dunsbury, ex-Assemblyman G. McAdams, John B. Townsend, Ex-Commissioner Albert Gallatin, Judge Henry W. Allen, Judge Ingraham, W. L. Trevelyan, Mayor J. A. Grand II, of Norwich; John H. Ingram, John G. Calhoun, Captain J. B. Gardner, president of the Southern Society; District Attorney James W. Ridgway, of Brooklyn; Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Attorney G. P. Langford; J. C. Lawrence, Police Commissioner Voorhis, Jordan L. Mott, F. R. Spauld, Willis S. Faine, Dr. A. Ruppner, George M. Israel, Judge Leo C. Dessar, Abraham L. Jacobs and many others.

MRS. WHITNEY'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. William C. Whitney's beautiful ballroom was used last evening for the first time this winter.

Mrs. Whitney received alone in a reception

room, which was the first time since the death of her husband that she had received a reception

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SUGAR TRUST DEAD, BUT IN NAME ONLY.

All Suits Having Been Withdrawn, It Is Merged Into a Mighty Corporation.

UNDER A LIBERAL JERSEY LAW.

Judge Pratt Discharges the Receivers, Stockholder